Abstracts

their therapeutic relationships being scrutinised 2) consent is plural, with participants consenting to their own participation and that of the other member of the dyad 3) interviews are conducted separately, with the researcher comparing and contrasting responses. Reflexivity regarding the interplay between researcher standpoint and data interpretation is critical 4) the researcher must carefully maintain confidentiality between dyads and 5) reporting findings with contextualising quotes without breaching confidentiality becomes an ethical challenge.

Conclusions The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the potential wider utility of and notable cautions regarding dyadic approaches in healthcare research.

REFERENCE

DROWNING IN DATA! – DESIGNING A NOVEL APPROACH TO LONGITUDINAL QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Introduction The BOOST (Better Outcomes for Older adults with Spinal Trouble) Randomised Controlled Trial is evaluating a physical and psychological intervention for older adults with neurogenic claudication. Embedded within the trial is a longitudinal qualitative study, exploring participants’ experiences and beliefs about ageing and rehabilitation, and how these change over time.

Methods Sixty participants were purposively recruited into the qualitative study from the main trial (n=438), to ensure a representative sample of age, gender, ethnicity, and treatment allocation. Interviews are being conducted at three time points (immediately post-randomisation; approximately one month post-intervention; and approximately 12 months post-randomisation). Twelve-month data collection will be completed in June 2019. Initial interviews are conducted face-to-face, and follow-up interviews via telephone. Excellent participant engagement and low attrition has generated a large volume of richly descriptive qualitative data; presenting a challenge to analyse data in an efficient and meaningful way within project deadlines.

Results To facilitate the analysis of this large data set, we have adapted the Framework Method to enable longitudinal within- and cross-case analysis. Individual pen portraits were written from Time 1 interview transcripts of six participants, and a 6-category analytical framework developed. This framework was used as a template for pen portraits of the participants’ Time 2 and Time 3 interview transcripts, with new categories added and existing categories expanded as required. The framework was further developed over consecutive participant transcripts, until no further changes were required. Data was then charted into the framework matrix, and longitudinal trajectories analysed.

Discussion The volume of data collected in this large-scale, embedded qualitative study necessitated a novel approach to analysis. Adaption of existing approaches has resulted in a Longitudinal Framework Method, enabling the exploration of participants’ experiences and beliefs of aging and rehabilitation over time. Outcomes will inform future implementation of the physical and psychosocial management of this patient group.

(INTERSECTIONAL) STIGMA AMONG SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS SEEKING FORMAL SUPPORT: AN ANALYSIS OF REDDIT

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Background Sexual assault in adolescence and adulthood is a pervasive crime often resulting in trauma to survivors. Despite its considerable consequences, relatively few survivors disclose